NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

BPPICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

THE DAILY IFERALD, two cents per copy-\$7 per an-

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 614 cents opp, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition, \$4 per num, to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of a Continent, both to include the postage.

Volume XVIII AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-THE LOST SHIP-MIR

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-La SORNAMBULA-

MIRLO'S-LECKINA BORGIA.

WATIONAL THEATRE Chatham street-THE LOS

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-A DAY APTER THE WRITE'S THEATRE OF VARIETIES, 17 and 19 Bowery-

AMERICAN MUSEUM Afternoon—GENERAL TOM THUMB HIS LAST LEGS. Evening—DOUBLE BEDDEN ROOM—HOE MY TRUMB.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—Erm

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

CERCUS, 37 Bowery-Equipment Eventalviere MELER'S SALOON, 539 Broadway-NECKOMANCY.

GEORAMA, 586 Broadway—Banvard's Panchama of the

RISLEY'S THAMES, at 406 Broadway-

DOUBLESHEET New York, Monday, January 24, 1853.

Our columns are this morning so completely flooded with news from all quarters, that we have scarcely room for a brief reference to that which ie most interesting. The reports of the entertain ments given to Mr. Ingersoll, the American Minis ser, at Liverpool and Manchester, are replete with interest. The speeches of Mr. I., Lord Derby, and others, evinces that none but the best of feel ing prevails between the commercial classes of the two countries, however widely the masses of their people may differ as to particular points of These speeches are in striking contrast with the extracts which we make from the two leading journals of London—the Times and Chronicle concerning the recent movements of Messrs. Cass Mason, and their coadjutors in the United States The course of the Senator from Michigan has especially aroused their indignation-but of this hereafter. The spirited reply of the American women, headed by Mrs. Howard, to the Duchess of Sutherland and her philanthropic female friends of England, will be read with par ticular relish just at this time. This Amazonian war of words is becoming exceedingly interesting. The details of the great destruction of human life by the burning of the packet ship St. George, bound to this port with emigrants, and the sinking of an unknown brig near Bannow Bay, will cause many a heart to beat in sadness in this city, especially among those who anticipated the arrival of friends in the former

With the exception of two or three brief and unim portant despatches, our columns are devoid of tele. graphic news to-day. The heavy storm of wind and rain yesterday morning, succeeded by a thick fog. which lasted throughout the day, caused nearly s complete suspension in the working of the lines gen erally open on the Sabbath, except the Magnetic Company's wires, which, as usual, were in fine order to Washington, throughout the day and evening. We understand the new House Printing Telegraph line. hence to Washington, expect to get their wires across the North river this week, when the public will have a choice in that direction, between two lines compa ring advantageously with any other lines in the

Last Saturday, in the Superior Court general term, Mr. Field continued his argument on behalf of Alderman Sturtevant in the Broadway Railroad Injunction case. The learned counsel contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to award an injunction to restrain the passage of a resolution; and that if the Common Council were legally assembled—as to which point, in his opinion, there could be no doubtthey had a discretion, in respect to granting this railroad, over which the Court had no control what ever. Mr. Charles O'Conor followed for the Corporation, in a lengthy argument, and the Court rose at half-past four P. M., postponing the reply of ex-Chief Justice Bronson, on the part of the plaintiffs, until Saturday next.

A newly arrived German emigrant, named Leonhard Hoffman, committed suicide by hanging his self in the boarding-house No. 76 Greenwich street in this city, yesterday morning. The man had contracted small pox, and was sent there for two nights lodging, from the office of the Commissioners of Emigration. He went to bed on Saturday night, had his breakfast yesterday morning, and in a few hours be hung himself over the bannister of the stairs The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by

We have in type, and shall publish to-morrow, an other statement relative to the difficulties existing among the democrats in this city. Politicians of all creeds, as well as the generality of readers, will find it exceedingly interesting.

In addition to several columns of advertisements from which may be gleaned a vast amount of not only nseful, but very entertaining information, our inside pages contain the following: -Important Intelligence from Florida, detailing the movements of Bowlegs. the Seminole chief, and the declaration of war by his tribe against the United States; Letters from Wash ington, reviewing the Proceedings in Congress; Account of the Trial and Conviction of Post Office Robber, in Albany; Perilous Voyage of the Steamer Amory; Astonishing Sleight of-hand of a Female Gipsy; Messages of the Governors of Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin; Reviews of New Literary Works; Interesting Railroad Statistics, furnished by the New York State Engineer; Tabular Statement of the East India Trade of the United States; Financial and Commercial Affairs;

a great variety of news paragraphs, &c. Important from Florida-Renewal of the Se

minole War. We publish in another portion of our columns this morning, a piece of very important intelligence received from Florida, by which it appears that the renowned chief of the Seminole Indiansthe warrior and Sachem, Billy Bowlegs-has absolutely refused to perform his engagements with the government, to emigrate west of the Mississippi, but has, on the contrary, formally declared war against the United States, and re-commenced hostilities. To enable our readers to understand the casus belli more thoroughly, and to appreciate the sentiments which inspire the savage children of the desert to pursue this suicidal course, we give, besides, the last letter received from our correspondent in East Florida. which will be found extremely interesting. And to complete this collection, we also append the recent message of President Fillmore to Congress in relation to Floridian affairs, and an ed itorial article on the same subject, from the Wash-

ington Union of the 21st inst. Our readers, after perusing the several documents, will be pretty well posted up as to the present condition and prospects of our follow-

guinary Indian seighbors, under the direction of the redcutable warrior Billy Bowlegs.

And so it is now an indubitable fact that the Seminole war, with all its attendants of horror, destruction and carnage, is about to be re-commenced. The Indians, though comparatively few in numbers, are animated, it would seem, by the mestalesperate resolution, and it will require an immense expenditure of money, and probably valuable lives, before they are subdued. But the inevitable result-difficult and costly as may be its attainment-is, nevertheless, only a mere question of time; and it may well appeal to the sympathies of our nature to see its only possible issue—the extinction of a brave and noble tribe of aborigines, whose great crime is the love of country and a veneration for the place where their fathers repose. However, there is no alternative-we must steel our hearts to those human impulses, and follow out the destiny which all must obey.

It is now only some three or four months since the chief, whose word has been so potent in involving us in a new Indian war, was here in our city with a few of his savage followers. He had come from the everglades of Florida in company with Gen. Blake, to "have a talk" with his 'great father." the President of the United States. At that time Billy had pledged his kingly word that he would use his utmost powers to induce his people to leave their ancient hunting grounds, and emigrate towards the setting sun-a pledge which, however, it would seem, he had not the power to fulfil, his subjects having revolted against him, and seized upon his wives as hostages, to bring him into their terms.

From Washington the party came to New

York, where they were entertained for several days as honored guests, and shown all the objects which might be supposed to interest them in this great metropolis. We had the honor of a chat with the Seminole King; and a fine, bold, intelligent looking redskin he appeared, a worthy successor and representative of the great Indian warriors and kings of the past two centuries, whose names have hardly escaped the terrible annihilation to which relentless fate had doomed them. Billy had paid the HERALI establishment a visit: he glanced with the nil admirari of a stoic at the wonderful machinery of our presses and exhibited not the slightest evidence of being interested in what he saw, until he was introduced to the editorial rooms. when his eye brightened with satisfaction as it fell upon a large terrestrial globe, which Billy examined with evident pleasure, inspired apparently with some grand idea which lluminated his fine countenance. The Indian was. probably, dreaming of rivalling Alexander the Great. Casar, or Napoleon, by the grandeur of his military achievements, as he saw traced out upon the globe the continents of the earth. And then, with a sorrowful alteration in his face, he was shown his own native spot of earth, and traced the route which himself and people were to pursue in their contemplated emigration to the west of the Mississippi. And we felt commiseration for the poor red men fast sinking away from the face of creation before the antagonistic and irresistible progress

of civilization. There was one thing worthy of remark in Billy's conduct while in New York. The exhibition of firearms was the greatest pleasure that himself and followers could enjoy. Their guide consequently afforded them every oppor tunity of gratifying this taste, and brought them to several of the establishments for the sale of arms. The party examined the rifles with the minuteness of connoisseurs, and putting away the cheap and worthless, they selected some of the most perfect and valuable, which they retained as presents-instructions having been given to General Blake to grant them whatever they desired in order to conciliate their good will. Thus Billy, it seems, did not allow pleasure to engross all his time while here, but kept a sharp look out for whatever eventuality might arise after his return to the

everglades.

This chief is, as our readers are aware, a warrior of great distinction and reputation. Indeed, on one occasion while here, on being shown the pictures of distinguished men in the Governor's room, he appeared disposed to slight the military pretensions of two of our greatest beroes-General Taylor and General Scott-and even boasted with evident pride of having "whipped" them both himself. And doubtless Billy imagined that in the arts of war, those personages fell far short of ability when put into competition with such a re nowned master as himself. Now, however, that he has raised again the hatchet and put the brand into the hands of his warriors, he will doubtless be undeceived as to his own invincibility. The government will be forced to take effectual means for chastising the Seminoies and the hostilities thus recommenced must only terminate with the complete subjugation of the Indians, and their final expulsion from the territory of Florida.

The Movements of Great Britain vs. the Mon-

roe Principle-The Practical Issue. Whilst Senators of the United States are dis cussing the true import of a treaty which owes its existence to their sanction, and hesitate to reaffirm the principles laid down by the fathers of the republic "as essential to its safety"while the Clayton and Bulwer treaty is merely talked about, and the Monroe declaration held in abeyance, and while the nation anxiously awaits and impatiently urges the enforcement of the one and the vindication of the other. both the treaty in its obvious provisions, and the declaration in its most vital purport, are violated and trampled under foot by Great Britain.

We are weary of this inaction. The questions which press upon us are realities, and cannot be met with flights of rhetoric in the Senate chamber. They are practical, and must be treated with something more substantial than words. If, while we observe treaties, we are to require their observance, and if we really mean to adhere to the principles which we have so often proclaimed as constituting the basis of that American system of policy of which we are naturally the head, then the present time requires of us the boldest and most decisive action.

As early as 1823, Mr. Monroe solemaly declared to the world that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were no longer to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." This principle was re-affirmed by Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, in the height of his glory, gave it the sanction of his great name, and enforced it with all his eloquence. In his celebrated letter of instructions to Messrs. Poinsett and Sergeant. delegates from the United States to the Panama Concress, he said:-

sitteens of the Evergindes, cis-a-ris of their can- | North America, to the Points South America, on the

Athentic ocean, with one or two inconsiderable asceptions, and from the same Cape to the fifty-first degree of north latitude in North America, on the Pacific ocean, without any exception, the whole coasts and countries belong to novereign resident American powers. There is, therefore, no charm within the prescribed limits in which a new European colony cutth now be introduced without violating the territorial rights of some American State. An attempt to acquire such a colony, and by its establishment to acquire sovereign rights for any European power, must be regarded as an in-admissible encroachment.

Yet in utter defiance of this declaration, sanc tioned as it has been by the whole American people, we have had, within the past six months, two new colonies erected by Great Britain, within the indisputable territorial limits of the republican States of America. The "Colony of the Bay Islands," organized in July last, and the more recent conversion of a license to cut logwood into a title of sovereignty in Belize, are both pointed and emphatic violations alike of the great principle here enunciated, and of the treaty of 1850, which provides that Great Britain "shall not occupy, or fortify, or colonize

any part of Central America." We repeat, the issue has come at last-we must now enforce the immediate and unconditional surrender of the Bay Islands and the territory of Belize to their rightful owners, or formally abandon the position which we have taken before the world, and invite the aggression of foreign and unfriendly powers. There can be no evasion-there is no middle course Our reputation amongst nations, and our influence-perhaps even our predominence upon this continent-are staked upon the solution which Congress and the government shall give to these questions. We believe there is enough of sound Americanism in Congress to induce it to lay aside all minor questions, and give this matter its present and earnest attention. Some progress has been made in that direction in the Senate. Mr. Dixon has given notice of a resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to report if the encroachments of Eng land in the Bay of Honduras are in contra vention of the treaty of 1850; and if so, to report such measures as may be necessary to "enforce a faithful observance of the stipulations of that treaty." We hope this resolution will be taken up, and that, with an amendment extending its application to Belize, it will be passed without delay. Hesitation, at this juncture, is dangerous, for the exigency is pressing.

THE LECTURES SWAMPED BY THE OPERAS.—FOR the last month or two, while the attention and feelings of the community have been enlisted in favor of one or the other of the great musical celebrities who are now shedding their effulgence on this metropolis, the feeble light generally emitted at this season by the public lecturers has been totally eclipsed. The Tabernacle, Stuyvesant Institute. Hope Chapel, and Metropolitan Hall, have been comparatively deserted of late by all persons having any pretensions to taste, and the peripatetic philosophers who travel about from town to town, re plenishing their purse by means of a manuscript or two in their portfolio, find that there is no profitable market for their literary ware here.

In sooth, it was full time that a natural termination should be put to this unnatural infliction of stupidity, to which regularly, for years past, this community has been subjected. It may be said that people go voluntarily to these intellectual soirées: but, as some sort of amuse ment or out-of-door occupation is actually a necessity to three-fourths of the population they must, in their search for variety, patronize these lectures, so that attendance at them is not entirely an act of spontaneity. The opera, however, bas been the magical charm which has all but exorcised them; and if these learned professors wish to persist in their philanthropic efforts to enlighten the public, they must, we fear, shake the dust from off their feet, as a testimony against this city and take their scrip and staff to journey on to other localities, where there are no Sontags. nor Albonis, nor Juliens to turn popular estimation from the intellectual repast these modern Socrates would spread

If any one were possessed of so much patience and philosophy as would enable him to brave one or two lectures each night of the week, he would almost be repaid by the sense of the evtremely ludicrous which their diversity of sentiment and conflicting arguments would inspire him with. We might illustrate this by referring simply to two of those literary festivals, which were spread before the curious public, in Stuyve sant Institute, on Wednesday evening. Before the holy brotherhood of the Young Men's Christian Association. Professor Lewis lectured on the "Six Days of Creation," with the object of proving that the scope and true meaning of divine history was that these were not solar days, but indefinite periods of time, and that the Church was not forced into this theory by the discoveries of modern science, but that it had been recognized by some of the earlier fathers. before they were translated to beaven, particularly by St. Anselm and St. Augustine. This being his text, the learned lecturer proved, to his own satisfation and that of his audience that science was only a stumbling groper in the dark, and was capable of proving nothing; that the earth is not the page whereon the history of the ages has been written but that in the writings of Moses alone can any light be found to illumine the darkness of the past. Possibly he may think-and, indeed, we would infer so much from his discourse-that the world was much better off before this darkness was even partially penetrated, and before material science came, with its irreligious and anti-Mosaic theories, to remove the curtain which hung with its thick folds between the present and the

past.
Well, this was Mr. Lewis's discourse before an audience of the faithful; while in the room under him, about an equal number of the disciples or admirers of the geological doctrines were assembled, to be edified by Dr. Antisell's lucid lecture on volcanic forces. Without, of course, venturing on the dangerous ground of impugning the Mosaic account of the Creation, the lecturer at the same time presented, in a very in telligible manner, the facts discovered by modern science, and left the deduction to be drawn by his hearers. Whether they could or could not reconcile them with the theological doctrines, was entirely a matter for themselves, and one in which he took no part. And yet the sentiments of both lecturers were as opposite as light and darkness. While the one would still encourage mankind to the pursuit of the good and the beautiful, the other would harness it to a yoke of four thousand years' antiquity-and would, on the same principle, prefer the sailing tubs of the ancient Argonautic expedition to an Amerlean olipper. Ericsson's calorie vessel, or one of Collins's steamers.

As true philosophers, we are unmoved by these strifes of the modern against the antique. Our province lies in a route distinct from both: and while we honor the path of science, we are too wise and too devout to fall out with holy | largery and common assaults,

mother church. Faith is a good thing, and if we are 'to be saved by it, then we cannot believe too much. We only good-humoredly poi at to the picture to show the diversity and Contrarlety of sentiment prevailing in our popular lectures. But they are passing away, and will soon leave nothing but history to record that such absurdities have ever been patronized in this city.

CONVICTION OF A MOCK AUCTIONERS. - The law's delay is proverbial, and its "glorious uncertainty" is equally remarkable; but some times justice, though halt and lame, overtaker her victim at last. Such an instance occurred at Saturday's Court of Sessions. A mock auctioneer was not only convicted, but sentenced to two years imprisonment. We have frequently directed the attention of the police authorities and the public to those swindles known as mock auctions, but hitherto with very little effect. Occasionally an arrest was made, but, from the skill with which the conspiracy to defrand was conducted by these sharpers, it was generally found that the letter of the law was evaded, and that no legal crime was actually committed, though unfortunate simpletons from the country were bamboozled and cheated by having worthless articles palmed upon them for genuine, particularly in the case of counterfeit gold watches. Frequently, too, the victim was unable to identify the man who sold him the spurious article; and, again, when the offence was brought home, it often happened that the matter was compromised, and the offender left unwhipt of justice, because the individual who had been "done brown" was ashamed to have the world know he was so very green. In other cases, the police connived at the frauds though, in some instances, they recovered the money of the complainant by frightening the swindlers. Some efforts were made by the mayor to guard the public against the Peter Funks. He stationed boys opposite their shops, in Broadway and other streets. with placards - "Beware of Mock Auctions!"and police to protect them from violence, which was resorted to in one or two cases. But strange to say, these cautions did not prevent strangers from being taken in and done for. In order to counteract the effect of the placards they posted some of the same kind in their own windows, as if to indicate that reference was not made to them, but elsewhere, and that they were the true in opposition to the mock auction shops. The mayor in a few days abandoned the placards, and from that time to the present the auctioneers thrived and prospered. The conviction on Saturday, however, will probably have some effect in checking the fraud though it will not effectually suppress it, particularly as the conviction was illegal, though no doubt exists of the moral guilt of the convict. a fact which shows the willingness of juries to put down these iniquities. What is wanted is a carefully framed, stringent law. leaving not a single loophole for the escape of the rogues; and also the stirring up of the police to the performance of their duty.

THE HARDS AND SOFTS AT CONCORD-OYSTERS AND HARMONY .- According to the despatch we published yesterday from Concord, the Dickinson and anti-Dickinson committees that were detailed by the hard shells and soft shells, respectively, from this State, to lay their claims and grievances before Gen. Pierce, in reference to his New York cabinet appointment, were disposed of in a very summary manner, and sent home to harmonize. He could not receive them separately—they must all come in together, and face the music. What could they do? There was no other alternative than to harmonize, while in Concord; and this they did over an oyster supper-fried, roasted and stewed. Had Gen. Pierce admitted the two factions separately, they would doubtless have exhausted his patience in telling lies about each other, and instead of ovsters, their mutual reprecious row. When last heard of, our correspondent said-

"I see them on their winding way." back to New York. Let them profit from the lesson given them by Gen. Pierce. Let them harmonize over another oyster supper, in the "cole hole" of Tammany Hall. Nothing like harmony and oysters.

UPS AND DOWNS OF ROYALTY-THE KING OF NAPLES SMELLING A RAT.-We are informed. from a private source, that the King of Naples. whose late severe treatment of the people of the island of Sicily has made him somewhat notorions among the lesser monarchs of Europe, is now pursuing a totally different policy in the said island. He is endeavoring to conciliate that people, in anticipation, as is supposed, of the very possible contingency of being called upon before long to make room in Naples for a young Murat : and in that event, like another Ferdinand, the present Bourbon, it is expected will fly for refuge to the Sicilians. To strengthen this view of the subject, it is said that an individual, high in the interests of the Murat family, had been seen in Naples incog. Well. the old King is perhaps wise in making preparations for a storm. The sky of Europe is tranquil, to be sure; but there are clouds all around the horizon, and there is no telling how soon we may hear the heavy roll of the gathering thunder. And if the Napoleon dynasty is to be thoroughly re-instated, the execution of Murat snogests a revolution or two in some of the governments of the Italian peninsula. The King of Naples, in considering these things, is a wisc

THE LATE TERM IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS -An unprecedented amount of business has been transacted in this court during the past term, and the gratitude of their fellow citizens is due to the presiding Judge-Beebe-and his associates-Aldermen Brisley and Francis, for the indefatigable manner in which they have discharged the important duty of clearing up the arrears, and thus relieving the overcrowded city prison, frequently sitting till a late hour of the evening, whereas the letter of the law only compels them to sit from eleven o'clock till three.

There have been had, during the fifteen days of the term forty-two jury trials; and sixteen pleas of guilty have been taken. In some of these more than one defendant have been impleaded, and the total number of those tried and pleaded guilty was sixty-eight. Thirtyone men and three women have been sent to the State prison, and the aggregate term of the sentences is ninety-six years and nine

The Grand Jury have found one hundred and ten bills of indictment, and dismissed fifteen complaints. Cotemporarily with this, the Court of Special Sessions has sat twice a week, as usual, for two hours in the morning, and disneed of one hundred and forty cases of petit

OUR BANKS AND CANALS-ILLEGAL EXPENDI TURES .- The committee of our Legislature, appointed to examine the State Treasurer's ac counts, have made a report of ninety-nine pages, on the subject of our canal expenditures, which will unquestionably commend itself to the careful consideration of the public, who have to foot the bills. With reference to the banks, the committee present a rather satisfactory exhibit, in figures; and they close this branch of their

labors with these consoling remarks, to wit :-"With every de the see as a basis of circulation,"

"While your committee are convinced from a careful examination that the billholders are in most (if not all) cases well protected by the securities now held by the upperintendent of the Banking Bepartment, they cannot close this portion of their report without expressing the opinion that the limit as to character of securities which may be pledged is wise, and cannot be increased without serious risk; more especially would they deem it very unsafe, should the door be opened for the reception of railroad or city stocks as a basis of circulation,"

With received to the canal funds it appears

With regard to the canal funds, it appears that "among the questionable expenditures of money, was the order of the Canal Board, paying the sum of \$4.452, on the claims growing out of John McCaughlin's contract, after a decision, nearly a year before, settling and paying his claims. These expenses rise to \$3,000 more, and there was an order entered to pay all just claims against the estate' of said contractor. The object of the order doubtless was to pay workmen, &c., but it amounted to a letter of administration, which, the committee say, the Board had no right to give, nor the Auditor to recognize."

The committee make out a particular charge of illegality in the expenditures for the Albany canal basin. After presenting sundry small items, not exactly according to law, they sayitems. not exactly according to law. they say—
A further examination of the books in the Auditor's Department, disclosed to the committee an aggregate expenditure in excavating said basin, in the years 1850 and 1851, of nearly \$50,000, all of which, as near as your committee could ascertain, was charged as ordinary repairs of the Erie canal, except the sum of \$2,344 15, paid by N.J.*Beach, Canal Commissioner, on contract with Folsom & Payne, dated Oct. 22, 1849, as "enlargement of the Erie canal."

These discoveries induced your committee to pursue their investigations in regard to any other expenses and transactions involved in this work during the past fiscal year. Deing quite convinced that no just interpretation of

transactions involved in this work during the past itseal year, being quite convinced that no just interpretation of written language or law could make the work an ordinary repair, but, on the contrary, that the expenditure of the money had been made by an invasion of the requirements of the canal laws, already cited in this report, and without any legal justification

The necessary vouchers to this indictment are produced, and then the committee proceed to ferret out various little unauthorized items of mileage, on the part of our canal officials, extracted from the State treasury. David Barrett. Superintendent of Repairs, is also charged with unwarrantable extravagance in the purchase, for the use of the commonwealth, of an old scow boat, four years old, for the sum of \$800, "being a price far beyond that at which new boats of the same description have been

We presume the Legislature, after this exposé, will let the matter drop. We may congratulate ourselves in getting off so well. The discoveries made are something of a mare's nest; for, however ordinary or extraordinary, as far as the facts appear, the expenditures fo the Albany Canal Basin were faithfully applied to its improvement. The report wears the complexion of a humbug. But if there is any real corruption in the business, do let us have it. That's all.

COMMENCEMENT OF OUR MONUMENTAL ERA. It is gratifying to observe in various quarters throughout the country, indications of an incipient and growing taste for works of art, and particularly for those productions of the sculptor's chisel designed to commemorate private virtues or public worth. The Senate of the United States has recently made an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars, to remunerate the artist who has just installed at Washington a bronze equestrian statue of General Jackson, although the work originated in a fund collected for the purpose, by private subscription. But Congress has done more it has passed a bill during the week, appropriating a sum of fifty thousand dollars for a similar equestrian statue of George Washington. which is also destined to embellish the Capitol of the republic. Thus the representatives of the nation respond to the popular sentiment, which demands that a stop be put to the complaint which has been hitherto made-not without cause-against this republic, that it was ungrateful to its eminent heroes, statesmen, and orators.

Boston is also preparing to strengthen its title to the flattering cognomen which its numerous literary men have acquired for the modern Athens. Bunker's hill monument stands as a memorial of the glorious deeds of our revolutionary sires who fell on that Marathon of the New World; and now measures are being taken to raise a monument there worthy of the greatness of Daniel Webster, and to mark in all succeeding ages the veneration in which the great New England statesman was held by his fellow citizens. Baltimore, and Concord and Lexington have all their revolutionary mementos, and even the young cities of the West are beginning to exhibit a laudable spirit to commemorate their distinguished public mea.

From these indications, we may reasonably imbibe the conviction that a new Augustan era is about to be initiated on this continent. Within three-quarters of a century, we have outstripped all other people in our physical progress, and within the complement of that cycle we may also show ourselves able rivals of the Old World in all those arts which tend to embellish and beautify human existence, and to transmit to succeeding ages the fame of America's distin-

But hitherto the commercial metropolis of this republic has not taken such a position in regard to monumental erections as her greatness and importance should impose upon her. Our squares and parks are devoid of any of those embellishments which in European cities serve to mark the taste as well as the gratitude of the present or past ages. The Battery, on which the English flag floated for the last time on the morning of Evacuation-the City Hall park, Union, Washington, and Madison squares-all present excellent sites for historical monuments: yet, up to the present time, their commonplace appearance has not been relieved by the installation of a single statue or column. And yet it is not through a want of public taste, or through a spirit of niggardliness, that such is the case. The cemeteries adjacent to New York-Greenwood, Mount Auburn, Cypress Hills, &c .- all testify to the educated taste which exists in this community for the finest statuary, and to the expenditure of wealth which is lavished in erecting marble cenotaphs to the memory of departed worth.

May we not encourage the hope, therefore, that some of the spirit now displayed in decorating the cities of the dead, may be diverted into another channel, and exhibit itself in embellishing this great centre of commercial, national, and political activity, with statues, columns or obelisks, in honor of the mighty dead who have impressed the mark of their individual greatness upon the Anglo Linerical name and race?

Music and Theatricals.

The two operas; during the week, have been well attended and the two great leading artists. Sontag and Alboni, each delighted their respective audiences—some most admiring one, and some the other; but all enjoying a luxury in muic which it has never been the lot of a New York andience to possess before. Both artists sang the rôle of Rosina in the "Barber of Seville"—the one at Niblo's, and the other at the Broadway. Both made palpable hits—the one by her elegance, finish, and brilliant artistic execution of florituri feats; the other by her immense power, gush-ing melody, artless simplicity, and winning nations. They also sung, besides, Alboni in the "Daughter of the Regiment," and Sontag in "Lucrezia Borgia," in which one of our bright cotemporaries expected her to sing the "Brindlai," the part of Orsini, and not Borgia's; and another binted that she was afraid to sing it, be cause "Alboni had made it so familiar." The truth is that Pico song & charmingly, as she always does. Alboni has not sung it in opera here, though she has one or twice in concert—not, however, making it at all familiar If she should sing in the opera of "Lucrezia," she will not of course sing the "Brindisi." Sontag appears again in "Lucrezia Borgia" this evening, and Alboni in "Sonnambula." How happy can the lover of music be with either? Their engagements in New York are quickly drawing to a

close. It is expected that Catherine Hayes has by this time left San Francisco for New Orleans, where it is said she will appear in opera, and that she will thence proceed to Her success in the Golden State splendid.

A new candidate for musical fame has arrived among

us, and has astonished those who have heard him in pri vate circles. Though not as yet known to the general public of his own country, he is long since well and favorably known to artists, not only as a great original planist, but a great composer. He is a young man, of twenty-three years of age, was born at New Orleans; but since he was twelve years of age he has resided in Paris, where his father sent him to complete his musical educa tion, having manifested at a very early age his extraordipary genius for music, which, it is said, he has inherited from his mother, a Creole of Louisiana, distinguished for her musical attainments. His name is Louis Moreau Gottschalk—a name that looks harsh to the eye, and is rose by any other name will smell as sweet," and a musical genius will leave his mark, in despite of an uncouth name. He made his début in Paris in 1845, when he was but fifteen years of age. In the following year he began to compose, and has since produced some of the most original compositions ever given to the world. His "Le Banboula." "Le Bananier." and "La Savane." bear the bighest marks of the inspiration of genius. He gave a soirce
musicale on Saturday last to a few artists, connoisseurs, and members of the press, at the Irving House, when he performed some of his own compositions, and also the compositions of others, in a manner that so dazzied and electrified every person present that they could not restrain the most enthusiastic expressions of delight and astonishment. The instrument was a fine one of Playel's. The pianoforte, though the most perfect of all mesical instruments, and the domestic instrument, is not very popular in the concert room, because, except under the hand of a muster, it lacks force to fill a large building; and the performer, too, is limited by the keys, whereas the violinist makes the notes by his fingers, and on the cremona; therefore there is room for infinite skill and variety-in fact, perfection can never be said to have been reached. But, under the fingers of this young American artist, the piano appears to rival the violin, and to be a totally different instrument from what it is in the hand, of a performer without genius. He imparts to it a power of expression which is supposed to belong exclusively to the violin or the human voice. H makes the keys all but speak. His performance is more like that of an orchestra than of a single instrument. Each finger seems equal to a solo. With the quickness of lightning he combines the peal of thunder in the fortissimo passages, and the whole thing seems like magic. You wonder that you never knew before that the pianoforte was capable of such power. He sweeps his hands as high as his head, and his fingers come down upon the reverberating keys like so many sledge ham-mers, but with unerring precision. The great peculiarity of his performance is, that with this tremendous force and energy, he unites the most exquisite grace in those passages that require delicacy. His music is not merely mechanical—it is the soul, the poetry of music. After some of his grand, astonishing pieces, he performed some touching melodies with much pathos and feeling. He combines the sublimity and grandeur of Thalberg with the beauty and finish of Listz—the two greatest planists, each in their own line, in the world. Among the pieces he performed was Listz's "Carnical o Venice," with a finale of his own composition. Never was anything like it performed upon a pianoforte in the United States. Altogether, the soirce was a successful musical entertainment. If this artiste gives a series of concerts with little Paul Julien, and, perhaps, one or two vocalists, he will probably reap a golden harvest in his

tions youth. What an extraordinary impulse has been given to the progress of music in this country within the last two or three years. In addition to the glorious artists now here. vocal music, and the other great in instrumental-Julien being the father of orchestras in England. He brings his wonderful band with him, and no doubt will be very successful. In Great Britain he was so popular that when he performed at the same place and time with Jenny Lind he fairly divided the audience with her. We are not without hope that Grisi and Mario will ere long visit

native land. He is a very modest looking and unostenta

In an extract recently copied into the HERALD from an-Austrian paper, it was stated that the celebrated Rossini, having bought in Trieste some property to the amount of 2,000,000 france, that he is there occupied as a fisherman and a fishmonger. From letters received by the last arrival from Europe we learn that this is not true, and that the greatest living composer is still in Florence, and still living the dolce far niente.

At Burton's theatre there has been infinite mirth: Burton being a host in himself. His very look speaks a whole volume of comedy. The pieces so successfully represented were, "A New Way to Pay Old Debts." Boy," "Paul Pry," "Paris and London," "The Miller's Maid," "The Toodles," "One Thousand Milliners," "Ni-cholas Nickleby," "The Breach of Promise," "David Copperfield," "Fortune's Frolic," "The Work of an Artist," "The Rake's Progress," -being a total of thirteen differ-

ent performances in one week. This evening will be per-formed, "Nicholas Nickleby" and "The Miker's Maid." At Wallack's Lyceum the performances have been admirable. There is a strong company there, and the acting would do credit to any theatre. The pieces were, "The Irish Heiress," "The Practical Man," "Two Can Play at that Game," "The Rivals," "Poor Cousin Walter," "The Day After the Wedding," "The Heir at Law," "A Morning Call," "Money," "Speed the Plough," "High Life Below Stairs." This evening will be produced, "The Day After the Wedding," and "The Heir at Law,"

At the Bowery there was the "Bohemian Girl," "Rookood," "The Corsican Brothers," "Mazeppa," "William Tell," and "Putnam." The variety not great, but the performances good. To-night, "The Lost Ship" and

At the National there was "Richelien." "Phillip Quart and his Monkey," "The Willow Copse," "The Robbers," "The Highland Drover and his Dog," "Monkey Jack," "The Day After the Wedding," "The Heirat Law," "Wal-lace," "The Forest of Bondy," "Nick of the Woods," "Charles II," "The Showman and his Monkey." There was ample variety here. This evening will be produced, "the Lost Child," "The Butcher's Dog of Ghent," and "A Cheap Excursion."

At Farnum's, Tom Thumb has been drawing crowds. There was also exhibited at that theatre, "The Village Gossip," "Forty Thieves," "Family Jars," and " Perfec . tion," all highly amusing. This evening, "Hop O' My

Thumb," and "The Double-bedded Room. There has been, at the German theatre. White's theatre. Christy's Minstrels, and Wood's Minstrels, a great variety of entertaining theatricals and negro minstrelsy, during the week; and on Saturday evening Dodworth gave the second of his series of concerts at Metropolitan Hall. Add to this the Circus in the Bowery, and Heller's salcon of wonders in Broadway, and there is a fund of amusement in one week, for the people of New York, that would be sufficient to last any other people almost a twelvementh. We are a happy people, and no mistake, Ole Bull will give a concert, at Norfolk, on Taestay

The Misses Denin closed a very successful engagement, at the Troy Museum, on the 22d inst. The English opera troup closed at the Holliday street. Theatre, Ealtimore, on the 22d inst., with a benefit to Madame Anna Bishop.

Mr. Murdoch is playing at the Baltimore Museum.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCHEME COURT—Circuit—Nos. 41, 52, 61, 2, 48, 63, 65, 7, 68, 69, 72, 73, 75, 77, 78 Special Term—Adjourned to faturday next. SCIERROR COURT.—(Two branches.)—Nos. 133, 263, 24, 210, 197, 1294, 157, 280, 283, 284, 289, 290, 292, 297, 21, 50, 118, 224, 8, 268, 78, 226, 72, 73, 76, 234, 27, 2, 160, 126,

UNITED SPACES DISTRICT COURT.-Nes. 12, 18, 16, 21, 22, 25, 30, 34, 35, 36,